

No Tears for Reds

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. WILLIAM S. MAILLIARD
OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1965

Mr. MAILLIARD. Mr. Speaker, Mr. Guy Wright, in a column in the San Francisco Examiner, on September 13, presented a point of view regarding the use of tear gas in Vietnam which seemed to me so eminently sensible that I am presenting it for the information of my colleagues of the House.

NO TEARS FOR REDS

(By Guy Wright)

Last week in Vietnam an American Marine officer, at his wit's end, used tear gas to rout some Vietcong guerrillas from their underground hideout.

It worked well. They came out coughing and crying but otherwise unharmed. So did their women and children; on both sides, the war in Vietnam is a family-style war.

Now the Communist countries are protesting that the United States violated the rules of warfare. From them that reaction is predictable. What's disturbing is that the get-out-of-Vietnam contingent here at home is parroting the same wall of anguish.

I can't help but feel that these people are indulging in a phony humanitarianism.

If they are the superior intellects they claim to be, qualified to pass moral judgment on our fighting men in Vietnam, they must know that tear gas was the most humane way to subdue those guerrillas.

To put this affair in proper perspective, let me tell you a bit about tunnel warfare in Vietnam.

The Vietcong are demons at tunneling. They put the mole to shame. North of Saigon is a Vietcong stronghold called zone D, miles and miles of jungle and rubber plantation.

The area is laced with tunnels. Deep, interconnecting passageways lead to large subterranean rooms, which the Vietcong use for command posts and weapons caches.

Even saturation bombing has failed to destroy this labyrinth, I know because I was in Vietnam when our B-52's first hit zone D and interviewed the American officers who led reconnaissance patrols into the area immediately after the air strike.

They got the surprise of their lives. Instead of mopping up a few numbed survivors, they drew fire from the moment they landed. Thousands of tons of high explosives had damaged those tunnels hardly at all.

It was against similar underground re-doubts that the marines decided to try tear gas. They could have used flamethrowers, perhaps, but there would have been a bloody fight, with women and children incinerated. Would the aghast-at-gas crowd prefer that?

I could give more credence to the outcries of these homefront humanitarians if they traveled a two-way street. But when confronted with Vietcong atrocities, they maintain a unanimous silence.

I saw the blood-spattered My Cahn restaurant after Vietcong terrorists bombed it. Much of the blood was from Vietnamese civilians, including a little girl flower peddler. But I heard no horrified outcry from the peace marchers about that.

One day I flew with the crew of a medevac helicopter, with big red crosses on the sides. These flying medics bring out the wounded, loyalist and Vietcong alike.

"They can have that job," said a machine-gunner in gruff admiration. "Those red crosses make too good a target."

Later I learned that his remark wasn't

exaggeration. The 33 men in that medic outfit collected 10 Purple Hearts last year.

Yet I've never heard a murmur of protest from the peace marchers when the Vietcong shot down one of these flying ambulances.

I was present one day when the body of a marine was brought into the military mortuary at Saigon. He'd been killed by a terrorist mine. After they'd removed his body from its rubberized pouch, something else fell out. His arm.

But I don't expect the Berkeley train pickets to censure the Vietcong for his death. He was only an American.

These pallid patriots look at the world through a peculiar periscope. It allows them to see the enemy's point of view quite clearly. But that of their own country not at all.

Our New Policy Is One Which Can Stop
Reds

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. DON FUQUA

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1965

Mr. FUQUA. Mr. Speaker, on Monday of this week I was happy to rise in support of House Resolution 560 sponsored by the distinguished gentleman from Alabama [Mr. SELDEN], expressing the continuing interest and concern of the House of Representatives regarding our hemisphere of problems, particularly as they relate to new forms of aggression practiced by international communism. I was pleased to see that this House recognized the threat of subversive aggression to our hemispheric security.

The Florida Times-Union on Wednesday of this week had a very excellent editorial regarding this important matter, and it is with pleasure that I include this editorial for the benefit of the other Members of the House:

OUR NEW POLICY IS ONE WHICH CAN STOP
REDS

The wording of the House of Representatives' resolution on hemispheric defense against Communist expansion and the actions of our forces in southeast Asia, Greece, and Turkey, combine to outline the development of a new national posture in world affairs.

Whether the new posture is a result of consciously established policies or merely the result of loosely connected treaties, activities and theories that have received popular support is unimportant. What is important is that the new policy places this Nation firmly in an offensive-defensive posture.

Evidence of the new character of the policy may be found in Vietnam, Santo Domingo, and in Turkey and Greece where elements of the Tampa based U.S. Strike Command are engaged in maneuvers with forces of those nations and Italy in a North Atlantic Treaty Organization combat practice.

Some people in this country, including Senator WILLIAM FULBRIGHT, who is noted for favoring revolutions in foreign countries when the revolutionaries lean to the left, have charged that U.S. actions in Santo Domingo were unwarranted and aggressive intervention in the affairs of a sovereign state. These same people discount Red influences in that debacle even though they must know that even a few Communists can be dangerous.

The House resolution, which is not binding on the Government, takes cognizance of the Red threat, and calls for approval of the use of force by any nation to block Communist expansionism in the Western Hemisphere even if military operations are required inside another nation.

The effect of the House resolution is to make it clear that the United States will no longer accept the premise that Communist revolutionary activities in Latin American countries may be disguised as "civil wars" conducted by "agrarian reformers" which have no connection with similar Red activities elsewhere in the world.

An examination of Communist strategy shows that they are practicing a global version of the "Ink Blot" program being used by our forces in Vietnam. The Reds establish centers of aggression in some nations and then seek to spread their influence through subversion and revolution in much the same way that ink blots flow together on a blotter and eventually cover its surface.

The best defense is a strong offense and if the Reds are aware that the United States and other free nations are willing to attack, they may not be so eager to be aggressive themselves.

Home Rule for Washington

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. J. OLIVA HUOT

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 24, 1965

Mr. HUOT. Mr. Speaker, the following is an editorial comment from one of New Hampshire's distinguished newspapers, the Portsmouth Herald. I have referred many times in the past to the great amount of interest for home rule for the District of Columbia throughout the Nation. The people of New Hampshire have always displayed keen interest in the welfare of our citizens in Washington. I believe this editorial is indicative of the very strong feeling the citizens from my district have for home rule for Washington:

[From the Portsmouth Herald, Sept. 22, 1965]

HOME RULE FOR WASHINGTON

We are reminded by the League of Women Voters that in all of the furor about voting rights for the South little attention has been paid to the rights of another large group of citizens whose franchise has been curtailed for nearly 100 years.

These disfranchised citizens are the residents of the District of Columbia who have not had the privilege of local self-government since 1874. Congress itself legislates for the District of Columbia on all matters except the few delegated to the District Board of Commissioners, a three-man board appointed by the President. Leaving this lawmaking to the Congress is a strain on already overburdened Congressmen and it is a strain on the citizens who have no direct way to solve the problems of education, crime, health services, housing, juvenile delinquency and dependency.

We hear a lot about such problems in the District of Columbia. Perhaps it is time to let the people who live there have a chance to seek solutions to these problems in the time-honored American way—through their own efforts. The opportunity is at hand. Several bills have been introduced in the 89th Congress to provide local self-government in Washington, D.C.

A5418

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

Another Crackpot Scheme From a Great Society Thinker**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF****HON. JAMES D. MARTIN**

OF ALABAMA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 24, 1965

Mr. MARTIN of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, under permission to extend my remarks in the RECORD I include an editorial from the Cullman, Ala., Times, "We Might Have Expected It."

The editorial clearly points out the path we are following in adopting the utopian schemes of Lyndon Johnson's Great Society. In the end we will have destroyed the greatest society man has ever created, the private enterprise system which has brought America in the short space of 189 years from a struggling new country to the most powerful Nation on earth with greater opportunity for more people than ever before enjoyed in the history of mankind.

Our greatness has been built on freedom of the individual. A man, knowing that his opportunity for a better life was limited only by his own desires, initiative, and willingness to work, contributed his efforts to building a better community, a better State, a better nation. Now we are being led to believe by the fuzzy thinkers of the Great Society that we will continue to make progress by robbing the individual of his initiative, by promising everyone all the necessities and all the good things of life whether they work or not. This may be a good vote-getting gimmick for a short time, but it would not be too long before those who will not work and are content to live off the sweat and toil of those who do will outnumber the workers and it will be impossible for us to support the loafers. When that time comes the promises of the Great Society will be revealed as worthless, but then it will be too late.

The Cullman Times editorial follows:

WE MIGHT HAVE EXPECTED IT

Since Congress has legalized rent subsidies to permit the poor to live in homes they cannot afford, we might have expected the extension of this subsidy system to be a mark of the Great Society. The next proposal is here and it is more confounding even than the rent subsidy.

The idea is put forth by James R. Dumpson, who was welfare commissioner of New York City until September 1, when he became professor and associate director of the Hunter College School of Social Work. He outlined his plan before the Northeast Regional Conference of the American Public Welfare Association.

Noting that although the Federal anti-poverty program recognizes \$3,000 a year as the poverty demarcation line for a family, Dumpson said that total public assistance income per family does not average as much as \$2,400 in any State.

By a reasoning all his own, Dumpson declared that this means the Government itself is keeping people in the poverty class. His remedy is a guaranteed minimum income for all Americans, including those receiving public assistance. Whenever taxpayers' regular income did not come up to the poverty demarcation line, the Government would make up the difference.

Dumpson acknowledged that his proposal might be labeled "socialistic." He did not say how anyone can compel people to work when they can get a minimum income of \$3,000 a year without turning a hand.

With such a scheme, the Great Society can perpetuate itself, for there are more votes among the poor than among the taxpayers who would have to support them.

*September 24, 1965***Trade Winds Medical Center****EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF****HON. RAY J. MADDEN**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, September 23, 1965

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, on last Sunday I participated in the dedication of a new hospital building on the outskirts of Gary, Ind., constructed exclusively for the treatment and medical care of crippled children.

The members of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Council of Northwestern Indiana raised over \$100,000 in funds to purchase material and supplies to expedite the building of this children's hospital center.

The Building Trades Union craftsmen donated their time and work in the construction of this modern health rehabilitation center under the leadership of President Harold Hagberg of the Northwestern Indiana Building and Construction Trades Council and Theodore Dombrowski, executive director, Lake County Society for Crippled Children.

All members cooperated in completing this "Trade Winds" medical center as a labor of love dedicated to helping those who cannot help themselves.

The following is an editorial by Dale E. Belles, Jr., editor of the Gary, Ind., Post-Tribune, commenting on the dedication ceremonies of Trade Winds Rehabilitation Center:

INSPIRING TRADE WINDS

For 2 days beginning tomorrow, the Trade Winds Rehabilitation Center will be in the public eye. It's been in the public service for months. It will go on being that.

The attractive and functional Trade Winds Building at 5901 West Seventh Avenue in Gary is a story in itself. It's a story of dedication. Skilled craftsmen erected it, as they do most buildings. The difference in this instance was that they donated their labor. Some 1,500 members of the Northwest Indiana Building and Construction Trades Council donated 36,000 hours of labor.

While this building will remain a monument to the organized craftsmen who put it up, they will be the first to tell you they aren't the whole story. Many building contractors and other business and industrial leaders donated hard cash to get materials to start it and keep it going. The staff of the Lake County Crippled Children's Society, directed by Theodore Dombrowski, keeps it running and keeps it abreast of the newest developments in training and helping children handicapped in various ways to become citizens useful to themselves and to society.

With the opportunity to visit the center during its dedication, the layman—that's you—will have an opportunity to learn what such terms as speech therapy, play therapy, work therapy mean in human values. You will have an opportunity to see, also, how the money you spend annually on Easter seals is put to work helping those who need it.

"Trade Winds" was an inspirational name, combining the "Trades Council" idea with the concept of beneficial breezes of the old sailing days. Its formal dedication should prove an inspiration, too, for those who take time to visit it and otherwise take part in the dedication weekend. It's an inspiring proof of what northwest Indiana resources can do when pooled for the public good. We need more of this type.

MOKENA.

ROBERT H. BILLA.

having taxpayers assume this kind of obligation.

This kind of thing is making spineless jellyfish out of erstwhile tough, independent, hardworking Americans. Such plans take away the incentives to learn, earn, and save. Why should a person strive to raise his own living standard through his own efforts (rewards for his industriousness or skills), if everything is already available on application to the Government. Might as well go fishing.

Poll Shows Peace Negotiations Favored

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF
HON. GEORGE E. BROWN, JR.
OF CALIFORNIA
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 24, 1965

Mr. BROWN of California. Mr. Speaker, as one Member of Congress who has urged a negotiated peace settlement in Vietnam for many months, I was extremely interested in the Gallup poll results printed in the Washington Post of September 23, 1965. This poll would seem to indicate that I might get 68 percent of the vote at the next election—which is somewhat better than I received last year. On the other hand, an opponent who urged sending more troops to Vietnam, if he holds true to Gallup poll results, should receive about 33 percent of the vote.

Since a good many of my colleagues are sensitive to the winds of public opinion, as tested by the art of the pollsters, it may be that these results will have some influence in the Halls of Congress. In addition, since the President is reputed to keep a careful eye on the polls as well, he can draw additional comfort from these findings for his efforts to reach "a compromise peace settlement" that may help to control the war hawks whose urgings have appeared to influence the decisions to expand the war to its present level.

It is an unfortunately too rare circumstance when international morality, good sense, and good politics all point to the same course of action. I commend the results of this latest Gallup poll to my colleagues:

THE GALLUP POLL: 68 PERCENT FAVOR VIET PEACE Bid ISSUE

PRINCETON, N.J.—Anticipating that the war in Vietnam might play an important role in the congressional campaign next year, the Gallup Poll asked a cross-section of the Nation's adults what their reactions would be to a candidate's calling either for more troops there or for a compromise settlement.

The results show that the Republicans will have a lot of selling to do if they adopt escalation of the war as party policy. The questions and the results:

"If a candidate for Congress in your district advocated sending a great many more men to Vietnam, would you be more inclined or less inclined to vote for him?"

More inclined.....	Percent
33	
Less inclined.....	Percent
38	
No opinion.....	Percent
29	

"If a candidate for Congress in your district said that we should try harder to reach a compromise peace settlement in Vietnam,

would you be more inclined or less inclined to vote for him?"

More inclined.....	Percent
68	
Less inclined.....	Percent
14	
No opinion.....	Percent
18	

It should be pointed out that these two questions are not mutually exclusive. Some people believe that the best way to achieve a peace settlement in Vietnam is to build up the ground forces there.

The views of Democrats and Republicans differ little on these two questions, as the following tables show:

MORE TROOPS	Percent
Republicans	

More inclined.....	Percent
32	
Less inclined.....	Percent
39	
No opinion.....	Percent
29	

Democrats

More inclined.....	Percent
34	
Less inclined.....	Percent
38	
No opinion.....	Percent
28	

COPROMISE SETTLEMENT

Republicans

More inclined.....	Percent
70	
Less inclined.....	Percent
15	
No opinion.....	Percent
15	

Democrats

More inclined.....	Percent
69	
Less inclined.....	Percent
14	
No opinion.....	Percent
17	

The First Lady Calls Peoria, Ill., "An Example for Every Other City in America"

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF
HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL
OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 24, 1965

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson came to Peoria, Ill., Wednesday on a beautification trip, dedicating Peoria County's new courthouse and plaza, and planted a Japanese cherry tree on the bell plaza level of the courthouse yard. Peoria is my hometown and the largest city in my congressional district so it is natural that I am pleased that the eyes of Texas have looked with favor upon an outstanding example of local initiative in Illinois.

Mrs. Johnson praised the "vision, toughness, hard work" of Peorians that I have had the pleasure to publicize considerably in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD during this session. Mrs. Johnson said:

And now that I'm here and can see it and have heard how it was accomplished I understand there was a long thread of vision.

Mr. Speaker, the city of Peoria was honored that Mrs. Johnson could take part in their proud moment. Under unanimous consent I include the text of Mrs. Johnson's remarks at this point: [From the Peoria Journal Star, Sept. 22, 1965]

TEXT OF MRS. JOHNSON'S SPEECH

Following is the text of Mrs. Lyndon B. Johnson's address as prepared for delivery today at the dedication of the Peoria County Courthouse.

"I am glad to be here in the magic city of Peoria—a magic city because it is filled with magicians. As one of your leading citizens

told me: 'Those people have transformed downtown Peoria into one of the prettiest cities in America.' And that is magic indeed.

"I do not know what Peoria was like before this, but I can see for myself that the tribute is a just one. Your downtown is marked by an ease and grace of landscaping and architecture that masks the long hard work and planning that built it. And this new courthouse is the capstone of your effort.

"And so I come here not just to dedicate a building but to celebrate the men and women who not only have brought beauty to this city, but have provided an example and a model for an entire Nation. And that is as it should be. For since the Lincoln-Douglas debate Peoria has helped to lead and build this country.

"I am especially happy to be here with Mrs. Dirksen and Mrs. Douglas. Like Mr. Lincoln and the earlier Mr. Douglas, their husbands do not agree about everything. But they are both brilliant servants of your State and our country. And in the battle to restore and protect the beauty of America they fight side by side on the frontlines of the U.S. Senate.

"Here in Peoria you are meeting one of the profound challenges of our civilization. It is to preserve the oldest and most cherished of our values in the midst of the newest achievements of our genius and growth. It is to insure that the spiritual needs of the people are not lost and submerged by abundance and progress.

"After all a city is not just a collection of stores and homes and shops. It is a place for people to live. And, hopefully, it is a place where they can live the good life. That is why it is so important that families even in the heart of the city—have places to walk, playgrounds for their children, and surroundings which please the eye and lift the spirit.

"Today, we have a wonderful opportunity to build that kind of America. We are in the midst of a construction revolution. According to an outstanding urban authority we will, in the next 10 years, erect new buildings equal in value to all that are standing today. This gives us a chance at a fresh start. We can build homes and shops crowded together, without imagination or open space, soon to become new slums. Or we can do what you are doing in Peoria: planning and working so our downtown areas will be an object of pride to those who built them and a source of gratitude to generations yet unborn.

"It was the president of the American Institute of Architects who said: 'Most of our ugliness is a result of wealth, not of poverty. A poor people wouldn't be able to replace trees with parking lots, litter the streets with signs, and fill the air with wires. We need to make ugliness unprofitable.'

"Of course, ugliness is unprofitable. Not just in terms of dollars and cents, but in the toll it takes of human pleasure and the quality of our daily life.

"You are working to end this terrible drain. In doing so you are providing an example for every other city in America.

"This courthouse is a keystone in your program. It shows that government can work hand in hand with private business in the steady improvement of the life of our city. Government has not always built with grace and distinction. But I hope, and believe, this building demonstrates that we too have learned the painful lessons of past failures.

"This courthouse perfectly exemplifies the task of preserving old values in the midst of change. A building which is a brilliant reflection of the 1960's replaces an old and venerable edifice. Yet the words, and the essential purpose—equal justice under law—are unchanged.

"So I dedicate this building to our people—to their efforts to blend the best of the past with the radiant possibilities of the future. May this always be the house in which justice abides and hope is fulfilled."

A5428

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

September 24, 1965

Assateague Island National Park**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF****HON. CARLTON R. SICKLES**
OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 24, 1965

Mr. SICKLES. Mr. Speaker, the millions of people in this country who delight in the vista of wooded slopes and clean, breeze-swept beaches must have read with pleasure the President's remarks when he recently signed the Assateague Island Seashore National Park bill.

In that ceremony, in which he paid tribute to this Congress for its wisdom in acquiring Assateague, the President said, and I quote, "We are declaring a new doctrine of conservation."

Commenting editorially on the President's statement, the Baltimore Sun of September 22 remarked:

Rarely can a national policy be stated so well and so fully in so few words.

The Sun applauded the new doctrine of seeking out such places as Assateague "lest we become history's most affluent junkpile."

In the same day, the Washington Post commented most favorably on this legislation and noted those responsible for its origin and passage, including the late William E. Green of Snow Hill.

Commented the Post:

The credit for this admirable bill lies with many men and women. It lies with Senator BREWSTER, Congressmen SICKLES and MORTON, and Governor Tawes of Maryland. It lies with Secretary Udall and very notably with the President himself. It lies with many hundreds of citizens who worked vigorously for the park.

Because the comments of these two newspapers on the acquisition of Assateague and conservation in general are accurate reflections of what millions of our citizens would say if they had the chance. I submit them as follows for the RECORD:

[From the Baltimore (Md.) Sun]

SEEK OUT To SAVE

The process of acquiring some land is still to be gone through, and certain development plans, including a strictly limited private development, will take time, but with a presidential signature yesterday Assateague Island is saved. Its saving is important not only to this State and this densely-peopled region—it was the only remaining undeveloped stretch of seashore between Massachusetts and North Carolina—but is significant also for the country, as an omen.

"We are declaring a new doctrine of conservation," Mr. Johnson said at the signing ceremonies. "I intend to seek out what can be saved."

Rarely can a national policy be stated so well and so fully in so few words. That is what the policy must be: not to try to turn the whole United States into a vast recreation area, which would be impossible, and not even necessarily to preserve everything that could be called by stretching the imagination a "natural scenic wonder," but to seek out selectively the unique places which simply must be saved, lest we become history's most affluent junkpile.

Such a unique place is Assateague, and the struggle to save it has been so long, and has

drawn so much attention, that its clean winds today can reasonably be said to blow over the country.

[From the Washington Post, Sept. 22, 1965]

ASSATEAGUE PRESERVED

When President Johnson signed the Assateague Island National Seashore bill, he insured the preservation of the longest undeveloped beach north of Cape Hatteras. The threat of heavy construction will vanish, and the plans to load it with motels, bars, and cottages will dissolve. It will remain one place and very nearly the only place on the Middle Atlantic Coast where one may find a flat horizon of sea and sand, unbroken by roofs and telephone poles. At least this much of the natural landscape will be held, for an increasingly urban generation, in very nearly the wild and desolate beauty in which man first found it.

The credit for this admirable bill lies with many men and women. It lies with Senator BREWSTER, Congressmen SICKLES and MORTON, and Governor Tawes of Maryland. It lies with Secretary Udall and very notably with the President himself. It lies with many hundreds of citizens who worked vigorously for the park.

But the millions of Americans who will use the park owe perhaps the largest debt of gratitude to William E. Green of Snow Hill, the retired heating contractor who for 10 years carried on a lonely and thankless campaign to bring Assateague into public ownership. He fought courthouse and statehouse, developers and promoters, reckless of the cost to himself. He died 2 years ago this month, just as the park bill was picking up momentum.

Mr. Green's long defense of Assateague is evidence that great parks are not carved out of growing countries by mild good wishes, but are created by the passion and determination of strong-willed citizens who believe that mankind must have an escape from city pavements.

Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur**EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF****HON. DONALD J. IRWIN**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, September 22, 1965

Mr. IRWIN. Mr. Speaker, Sunday night marks the start of the Jewish High Holy Days of Rosh Hashana and Yom Kippur. And I wish to take this occasion to wish my colleagues of the Jewish faith and my constituents who are of that faith a happy and prosperous new year.

Rosh Hashana ushers in the year 5726 on the Jewish calendar. And it is a time that brings to mind how, through the centuries, people of the Jewish faith have followed the Lord's word, in the face of the most punishing and servile forms of tyranny. Despite their long suffering, they have never wavered in their stubborn attachment to ideas of strict morality, intellectual integrity, religious faith, and cultural identity.

America must never forget the prominent role Jews have played in our history. Jewish people played active roles in the founding of our Nation. Jewish people have fought with valor in every one of our wars. The Old Testament principles, handed down to us by the

Jewish people, figured in the thinking of those who formed our colonies, those who worked for our independence, and those who drew up our Constitution.

It is therefore not to strangers or visitors that we speak, but to brothers among us when we extend our best wishes to all Americans of the Jewish faith.

**Support for the House Oceanography
Bill****EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF****HON. HASTINGS KEITH**

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, September 24, 1965

Mr. KEITH. Mr. Speaker, it was gratifying to note an editorial in this morning's Washington Post, which praises our legislative efforts in behalf of the ocean sciences.

The Post declares the House version of S. 944 superior to the bill passed by the Senate, and suggests that the conferees adopt the amendments passed by the House. As a member of the Oceanography Subcommittee, I, of course, support this view wholeheartedly.

Since ocean science and technology have enjoyed the dubitable distinction of being so low for so long on the White House list of national priorities, it was heartening to me to note the Post's appreciation of the importance of this legislation and its support of the efforts of the House in this regard.

It is true that S. 944 is only a beginning—a first step. A much greater effort will be needed to beef up our national oceanographic program.

Mr. Speaker, I sincerely hope that upon final passage of this legislation, the Commission called for in our bill will heartily recommend major improvements in our present sluggish Federal program in oceanography. Then, without fear of further administration reluctance, we will be able to successfully enact legislation which will implement an ambitious expansion of an essential national program in marine science and ocean engineering.

Mr. Speaker, at this very time a team of Soviet oceanographers is touring U.S. oceanographic facilities. I am afraid that upon completion of their visit, they will return somewhat triumphantly to the Soviet Union, able to report that the United States is lagging behind. We know that the U.S.S.R. has nearly twice as many ocean research ships and twice the manpower in the marine sciences that we have in this country.

We know, also, that their capability for oceanographic data collection is the world's best.

The time for the United States to move is now. We must enact legislation effective enough to give our efforts in this field the shot in the arm so sorely needed. The House version of S. 944 is the right start.

Bearing in mind the foregoing Mr. Speaker, I hope the conferees for S. 944